

called upon President Fillmore. In a masterly speech he presented the case of Hungary, calling for help. The President expected only a courtesy call, so in his answer he told that he personally sympathized with Hungarian independence, but the policy of the Union would not abandon the traditions. This should not have been a surprise, but nevertheless it was a cold shower for Kossuth.

On Jan. 7 Cass, Shields and Seward presented him to the Senate, and on the same day the House appointed three members to show him to the House. Kossuth's answer to the welcoming words of the Speaker was brief but telling. "It is a remarkable fact in the history of mankind, that while, through all the past, honors were bestowed upon glory, and glory was attached only to success, the legislative authorities of this great republic bestow the highest honors upon a persecuted exile, not conspicuous by glory, not favored by success, but engaged in a just cause."

There is a triumph of republican principles in this fact. Sir, in my own and my country's name, I thank the House of Representatives of the United States for the honor of this cordial welcome."

On that evening a banquet was given by both Houses in Kossuth's honor, with 250 attending, including Webster and two other members of the cabinet. Kossuth gave a non-controversial speech: "Happy is your great country, Sir, for being so warmly attached to that great principle of self-government. Upon this foundation your fathers raised a home for freedom more glorious than the world has ever seen. Happy is your great country, Sir, that it was selected by the blessing of the Lord to prove the glorious practicability of a federative union of many sovereign states, all preserving their state-rights and their self-government, and yet united in one. Every star beaming with its own lustre, but altogether one constellation on mankind's canopy."

Despite a few dissenting voices Kossuth's reception in Congress was exceptional in both form and substance. Since the political aims of the Hungarian leader could not be met by the legislature, he took his message to the country, embarking on a tour that took him as far as St. Louis in the West, New Orleans in the South and Boston in the North. There were moving outpourings of sympathy, and occasionally even the idea of intervention was endorsed. Much of the financial contributions were, however, spent by the local hosts on lavish hospitality—to the grief of Governor Kossuth.

In an epilogue added to the reprinted version of a volume of Kossuth's speeches published in 1852 Professor Béla Várdy reminds us: "Millions of Americans came under his spell . . . dozens of books, hundreds of pamphlets, and thousands of articles and essays, as well as nearly two hundred poems were written to him or about him." The names of Emerson, Longfellow, Horace Greeley, James Russel Lowell, Harriet Beecher Stowe stand out among those authors. But undoubtedly the greatest person who was inspired by the exiled Hungarian leader was Abraham Lincoln. On January 9, 1852, Lincoln said in the legislature of Illinois: "We recognize in Governor Kossuth of Hungary the most worthy and distinguished representative of the cause of civil and religious liberty on the continent of Europe."

Perhaps the most memorable speech of Kossuth was delivered in Columbus, Ohio, to the legislature on February 7: "Almost every century has had one predominant idea which imparted a common direction to the activity of nations. This predominant idea is the spirit of the age, invisible yet omnipresent, impregnable, all-pervading, scorned, abused,

opposed yet omnipotent. The spirit of our age is Democracy. All for the people and all by the people. Nothing about the people without the people. That is democracy, and that is the ruling tendency of the spirit of our age." It is quite probable that these words were remembered by Lincoln, as the Gettysburg Address echoes Kossuth's definition of democracy.

The influence of Kossuth in the U.S. did not come to an end with his departure in July 1852. His contemporaries, the crowds and also the politicians remembered him for a long time. Many children were named after him. Generations of Americans grew up associating Hungary with Kossuth and liberty. Both Theodore and Franklin Delano Roosevelt showed a remarkable knowledge of and sympathy to Hungary, most probably going back to 1848 and Kossuth's memory.

In the late 19th and early 20th century hundreds of thousands of poor Hungarians arrived in the U.S. in search of employment and a better life. Most of them stayed here. For these downtrodden immigrant "Hunkies" Kossuth represented a hero, known and respected by their new country, no wonder that they named streets and buildings after him and erected statues to him, in Cleveland, New York, Pittsburgh and elsewhere. In World War II, the warship "U.S.S. Kossuth" was built on the donations of Hungarian-Americans.

The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 showed that Kossuth's spirit remained a force inspiring the people of Hungary. The symbol of the Revolution was the coat-of-arms used by Kossuth. The new fight of the Hungarians for freedom re-awakened sympathy throughout the U.S. Following its suppression, against by Russian arms, tens of Hungarian refugees were admitted and welcomed by America. Soon a stamp of Kossuth was issued in the "Champions of Liberty" series. Thirty-three years later the end of communism and Hungary's role in it was the realization of Kossuth's dreams of an independent and democratic country. Today Hungary is trying to live up to the high standards set by its great son.

In 1990, in the middle of another, now bloodless, Hungarian revolution, on the initiative of Congressman and Mrs. Annette Lantos, a bust was unveiled in the Capitol in a moving ceremony in the Rotunda. And now, 150 years after the visit of Governor-President Kossuth dozens of commemorations are held in the U.S. reminding the present generation of those stirring times. I am extremely grateful to the American people for having preserved the memory of our great leader and for giving me this unique opportunity to speak in this magnificent institution, recalling when Kossuth and Hungary filled the pages of the Congressional Record.

**PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE VERY
REV. PROTOPRESBYTER STEPHEN
DUTKE ON THE 60TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION**

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to the Very Rev. Protopresbyter Stephen Dutke in celebration of his 60th anniversary of the Ordination to the Holy Priesthood. I am pleased to congratulate Father Dutke for his 60 years of distinguished service.

Father Dutke was born on January 3, 1917 in Nesquehoning, Pa, the son of Damian and Susan Dutke. He grew up in Elizabeth, NJ and graduated from Thomas Jefferson High School and Union Junior College in Cranford, NJ. He studied theology at the Diocesan Seminary of Christ the Saviour Seminary graduating in 1942. He married Mary Dzuback of Bayonne on May 3, 1942 and was ordained as an Orthodox priest by Bishop Orestes on May 10, 1942.

Father Dutke organized St. Mary's Church in Buffalo, NY serving as its first pastor. He also served as pastor to St. Michael's Church in Freeland, PA from November of 1947 to August of 1961, where he oversaw the construction of the new rectory, the decorating of the church and the construction of the parish recreation center in 1959. He was assigned to St. Michael's Church in Binghamton, NY in August of 1961, where he served as pastor until July of 1991 and continues to serve as pastor emeritus.

At St. Michael's, he spearheaded a \$200,000 renovation project of the church for its 60th anniversary in 1964 as well as the creation of classrooms and a library for the Church School program at the recreation center. Throughout his pastorate, he distinguished himself by his selfless ministry to those who are ill and afflicted at home, local hospitals and nursing homes. He fostered 12 vocations to the Holy Priesthood including four men from Freeland and eight from Binghamton. For more than three decades, he served as director of the annual Diocesan Altar Boys Retreat, encouraging many boys to strengthen their faith and service to the church, both as laypeople and priests.

Father Dutke served as Director of the Diocesan Priests' Pension Plan, a member of the Diocesan Liturgical Music Commission, as a member of the Diocesan Consistory and Board of Trustees for more than 30 years. His All-Holiness Patriarch Dimitrios designated him as a Proto-Priest in 1966 and as a Protopresbyter of the Ecumenical Patriarchate in 1989. Since his retirement in 1991, he has continued to assist at St. Michael's, serving one of the Sunday Liturgies, managing the annual Pirohi Project and continuing his pastoral work through visiting the sick at hospitals and nursing homes.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to salute Father Dutke for his many years of distinguished service to our community. It is my pleasure to join Father Dutke's friends, family and congregation in extending my deepest appreciation for his outstanding service.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 129 I was unavoidably detained with other matters. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."